

Nashville Union.

Freedom and Nationality.

W. O. STANLEY, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1862.

We return our thanks to the gentlemen who contributed to our columns during a brief unavoidable absence.

The Duty of our People.

The Constitution and the Union are both the work of the people. They originated and consummated and ratified them. Secession on the contrary was the device of corrupt and aspiring office-holders, who desired to permit the people to have anything to do with the plot, except to obey commands. The leaders of secession were rightly entitled the people from whom being present at Conventions and Legislatures when the vote was taken on secession. More than this, they have the impudence to try to force the people by a conscript law to fight for a rebellion, which they profess to regard as voluntary on the part of the people. The loyal people of the loyal States beholding the oppressed condition of their brethren in the Southern Confederacy have magnanimously brought them relief—a relief as to the origin as it is glorious and reverencing in its power. It has all the elements of moral and physical superiority, while the rebellion is physically weak and morally corrupt and loathsome. The issue of the contest is certain. But what is the duty of the people of the insurgent States? Shall we lie apathetic and give only a timid and doubtful encouragement to our own Government, and say, "We want the Government to win, but we are so pressed with business that we can't take sides in this matter?" Oh no, this is neither manly nor patriotic. What matters it if your business is important, but was to the man who neglects and loses his soul or his country for the sake of a few paltry dollars? Will you weigh your Constitution and laws and the strength and unity of the nation in the scales with the dreams of trade? Suppose you gain the fortune of a Gibbon or an Aaron and lose the element which makes your life perpetually secure, is not your fortune a high mark for the rudest waves to beat and buffet? In losing your country you lose everything. Without law and order nothing is safe. It would be safer for you to be a beggar than a millionaire slave. Your duty then is to stand manfully in the noble work of restoration. It is your work; it is for your good and that of your children: If the Government could perish you would be the first sufferer. Throw aside then all morbid and false sympathy with rebels. Tell them that you choose your own path, and that you are an uncompromising supporter of the Government. Plead earnestly and often with the deluded. Boldly maintain all measures that are needful to crush out the rebellion. Don't stand off and encourage rebels by carping at the course of public officers, and condemning this measure and that. Whenever troops are needed, if you can, take up arms yourself, and if you cannot, then induce others, who can, to enlist. You must leave nothing honorable undone, which will advance the good of the country. Bear in mind always that you have a direct and personal interest in the perpetuation of the Government, and that no one under greater obligation to labor earnestly for its preservation.

The Pulpit and Patriotism.

The following clergymen of this place viz: Dr. H. B. C. Howell, of the First Baptist Church; Rev. C. D. Elliott, of the Female School; Dr. Schenck, of the Methodist Church, and Rev. — Ford, of the Baptist Church, were summoned to attend the Governor's room at the Capital on Tuesday morning. These gentlemen have the reputation of not being as loyal as they should be, and of scattering their firebrands of treason amongst their flocks, instead of inculcating the precepts of the Prince of Peace, and the Governor very rightly feeling a deep solicitude that men holding a position of so much dignity and influence as the pulpit should be loyal as well as pious, or rather considering the existence of piety and treason in the same heart wholly incompatible, determined to hold a spiritual conference with these shepherds of the flock. He told them, more to their surprise, that he must require them to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. They then asked that further time be given them to consider the matter, and their case was continued until yesterday.

On yesterday the above named ministers were in attendance, accompanied by Dr. J. T. Kenrick, of the First Presbyterian Church, and Rev. W. D. F. Sawley, of the Methodist Church. Drs. Hall and Ford, of the Medical Faculty, were also present on summons. The Governor conversed for some time with much point and earnestness to his audience. He told them that the Government had guaranteed to them religious liberty and the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. It was a privilege enjoyed in no other land. They were highly and peculiarly favored above their brethren. The Government had given them ample protection. But the time had come when this kind and liberal Government was compelled by traitors to fight for its existence, and it must know who were its friends and who were its foes. It was unreasonable to suppose that it would suffer rebels and disloyal men to occupy a position which offered so many opportunities for mischief to corrupt and designing men, as the pulpit. In the hands of men who followed the footsteps of their Divine Master it was a school of virtue, but in the hands of traitors it was a den of pollution and of vice. At the urgent request of the clergy, he gave them a few days for further deliberation.

Every dispassionate and candid man will admit that the Governor has done exactly right in this matter. Certainly the duty of being loyal and obeying the laws both by example and precept, is no less obligatory upon ministers of the Gospel than on other people. Human government is an indispensable instrument in protecting and encouraging virtue and repressing vice, and no man can attempt to renounce all allegiance without incurring great guilt. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," is as much a command of Heaven as the one which follows it—"And to God the things that are God's." Will any one advocate the preposterous proposition that any man, no matter what his calling may be, has a right to mould and form public sentiment under a government which he detests and denounces, especially if he is known to be the partisan of another government bitterly hostile to the first? Certainly not. And ministers wield a great influence with the masses. They attend us from our cradles to our graves. They tie the marriage bond, and they instruct our children. They come in contact with the people in seasons of affliction and of joy when the heart is most impressionable. To the pernicious influence of rebel preachers is to be traced the exceeding bitterness of the females in many Southern cities. The tide of treason has flowed freely in what should have been the sanctuary of God, and multitudes have been poisoned by its bitter waters. It is no gurgling, limpid, refreshing stream to cheer the soul, no river of Life whose waters purified and invigorated immortals, but a flood as ink as the waters of the Stygian pool, whose turbid waves raised a perpetual funeral cry like the lamenting billows of Cocytus. That stream has polluted the land more foully than the bloody surges of the Nile. It has swept away on its bosom thousands of our youth once the hope of now broken-hearted and desolate families. Is it not the duty of all sincere and honest ministers to endeavor to save the nation, and save her people from slaughter? Will any one devoted to the sacred profession sacrifice the lives and souls of thousands to gratify his theories on Southern Rights and a Cotton Confederacy? No one will pretend to say that the united efforts of all the clergymen in Nashville for the next twenty years could counteract the immorality and wickedness of every kind which has sprung up among us as the immediate fruits of this Rebellion. It has been a prolific monster of iniquity, in public and in private. It has sapped the foundations of morality. By the confession of some of the leading papers in the South, disregard of life, of law and of religion, has been frightfully prevalent since the breaking out of the Rebellion. Is it not time that clergymen who have sympathized with it heretofore, should pause and consider whether their efforts to overthrow the Government of a great and enlightened Christian nation will not bring shame upon themselves and reproach upon religion?

Rev. HUBBARD, a highly respectable clergyman of Richmond, was imprisoned lately because he did not observe James Davis' fast day.

Handsome Notice.

We believe that we may truly say that during its very brief existence the Nashville Union has gained a wider reputation than any journal ever published before in this city. The loyal press without distinction of party endorse it heartily. The following is one of a multitude of notices:

The Nashville (Tenn.) Union.

A live, stirring paper, as fearless as it is able. It is the exponent of the loyal men of the South, and is in earnest. No honeyed words for traitors, no olive branch of peace held out to criminals by the law, but retributive justice is demanded as the due of rebels and the only safety of loyalists.

Kentucky.

Our sister State has an abundance of malcontents, who have been much emboldened for two reasons. They have a Governor who is a traitor at heart, and they have been busily employed in organizing marauding bands to rob banks, burn bridges and steal horses. The appointment of Gen. BORTON has fallen like a thunderbolt on the secessionists. He holds the sword over the Governor's head, and will let it fall heavily if he dares to make the least demonstration. And he will be most rigid in dealing with guerrilla bands. We want Kentucky and Tennessee to pull together and pull strongly. Their geographical connection makes the closest possible alliance of interests between them. They should render each other mutual aid and counsel. We assure Kentucky that our authorities will do their part. We have an abiding confidence in the fearlessness, firmness and promptness of Governor JOHNSON. Merciful and lenient to the deceived and oppressed and betrayed people, he will hold the ring-leaders of the rebellion to a fearful accountability. While in Louisville the other day we were cheered to hear the vigor and determination of Gen. BORTON applauded. Our Governor will keep step with him. While Gen. BORTON boils with loyal fire, Tennessee's Executive will burn with patriotic indignation. Let the rebel not stand back with folded hands and look for their officers to do all the work, but let them rush to the rescue. Sustain your rulers cordially—They need your sympathies. Your applause and help nerves them to their work. They have many painful duties to perform for your safety and protection. Let them feel at all times that you fully appreciate their difficulties. This Government was made by the people for the people, and if it is preserved it must be by the love of an intelligent people. There are too many who are ever ready to find fault with this and that act of the authorities. Let them consider that these acts are not always a matter of choice, but are forced by a tremendous necessity—the necessity of saving the Republic. Tennesseans and Kentuckians to your high and holy work, and see that your hearts, your hands and your earnest prayers are given to Governor JOHNSON and Gen. BORTON.

Control of the Mississippi.

We suppose that no secessionist will gravely assert that the Federal Government can be deprived of its control over the Mississippi River. It is impossible that the relative power of the rebels compared to that of the United States can be greater hereafter than it is now, or that the moral strength and skill of the Confederates can ever exterminate the Monitors which will always vigilantly guard the waters of the Mississippi. But let us look at the chances for success now held by the rebels.

There lies between the Northwest and the Gulf of Mexico the following rebel States, with the following number of voters at the Presidential election in 1860:

Arkansas	54,658
Mississippi	69,130
Louisiana	152,410
Texas	99,800
Alabama	90,857
Total	326,855

Illinois polled at that election more votes than all of these rebellious States combined, viz:

Illinois	240,886
Ohio	442,441
Indiana	273,143
Wisconsin	169,180
Iowa	128,841
Minnesota	84,317
Total	1,264,747

Illinois polled 11,000 more votes than the five rebel States; Ohio 113,315 more votes, while the aggregate numbers show about five to one in favor of the Northwestern States. Now what shadow of hope, what faint reason has anybody for believing that one million and a half of people will suffer a little over three hundred thousand to control the mouth of this great river or prevent them on their passage to the sea? But more than this we must consider.

The rate of increase in population is much more rapid in the Northwestern than in the Southern States. Several of the Northwestern States, though but a few years old, already have a population equaling the most flourishing Southern States. Louisiana polled but 52,510 votes in 1860, against 442,441, or nearly half a million cast by Ohio. The power and numerical strength of the North will be growing greater every year, while that of the Cotton States, if they could even succeed, would dwindle away. The attempt then to seize the Mississippi, and control the commerce of the Gulf, by the Cotton States is the very height of folly. It cannot be done. Nor will it avail anything to say that the Cotton States wish to make navigation free. Ports, and custom houses will be sure to guard the mouth of the Mississippi, and these will never be endured by the Northwest. Pennsylvania, through Senator Ross, first claimed the unrestricted navigation of the Mississippi, and she will never yield it to a rebel Confederacy.

Memphis Confessions.

The "Lincoln heresies," "Vandals of the North," etc., etc., as the Memphis papers used to call our civil Union soldiers, seem to have surprised the Memphis folks by their conduct. The *Dispatch* says:

It is due to frankness to state that our present rulers have acted with marked propriety since their arrival in our city. They are orderly, disciplined and well behaved—in this respect our people have been much disappointed.

The *Argus* says:

Our people, unable to resist force to force, quickly submit to a power at present too strong for them, and in doing so conduct themselves with that calm, quiet dignity so befitting their condition. Thus far the Federal commanders and soldiers have conducted themselves in a manner unexceptionable to the people. So long as their present conduct is maintained, there will be no clashes with the citizens. A spirit of riot never existed in Memphis, and can only be called into life by persecution.

Thus we see that in every city and district occupied by the Union troops, they nobly rebuff by their actions and deportment the calumnies of the Rebel leaders. They have proved that they are indeed the protectors and defenders of the South, instead of being her invaders.

The reason why the growth of the Southern States has been so slow in comparison with the Northern States is that they lack the population necessary to develop the wealth of a country. What ever tends to keep population in unnatural restrictions is pernicious and hurtful to the State. The earth was made for man to inhabit and cultivate. To hold vast districts of country in such condition that they cannot be made useful to man's subsistence and welfare, is a great perversion of the order of nature. Population is the stimulus of exertion and enterprise. Hence the highest excellence of human invention is seen in thickly populated countries. We must have population before we can prosper. We need a sturdy, patient, industrious, loyal and moral element.

The Southern Confederacy of the 25th instant, published at Atlanta, in its roll of the Confederate Representatives, has the name of Kentucky with a blank under it. What does this mean? Have they already given you up one State as too honest for their traitorous league? Wonder how soon Tennessee will require a blank also?—*Lincoln (Pa.) Express*.

Governor JOHNSON got out his blank for Tennessee some weeks ago, and thus his fearless pen has filled it up: The Union must be preserved. The laws must be enforced. Traitors must be punished and treason crushed.

How does the *Express* like the filling up?

Severe on Mr. Lincoln.

We suppose that our fire-eaters would be gratified to read some downright denunciation and sneers at the President. Well, we can give them some furious invectives from the *Anti-Slavery Standard* report of the Abolition convention, held two weeks ago at Boston, under the auspices of GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and the other apostles and priests of the radical party.

We defy any rebel blackguard in this city to surpass this Abolition clique in the bitterness of their philippics against the Union and the President. These Boston fanatics hate both as fiercely as their yoked-fellows, the Southern rebels, do.

Mr. PILLSBURY said: Half a million of the sons of the North have gone to that worse than Ganges crocodile that inhabits the rivers of the South, and now 200,000 more are demanded. Why did not a voice go up from the United North that no soldier should go until the war was turned against slavery? (Great applause.) Abraham Lincoln, formerly called the slave-hound of Illinois, has increased and enlarged his former tendency.

AARON M. POWELL said: The great bulwark under which slavery had hitherto sheltered itself he recognized as shattered. The Union is broken—the disruption is complete. With the Union began a downward, demoralizing career for the nation. Even Mr. Bufum, yesterday, could offer all his support to the President in his present position. It was another sad proof of the painful results of the attempt to reconstruct the impossible Union.

Mr. SWASEY—Do you or do you not sustain the Government?

Mr. POWELL—I do not, any more than I am compelled to. I should be ashamed to. WYATT PULLIN wished to correct a false impression possibly arising from the excellent address of Mr. Powell and Mr. Pillsbury. He knew no anti-slavery body which has declared that the work of abolition is done, or which proposes to support the government at Washington, or to relinquish the old principles of anti-slavery. No such body has proposed to support the government as it is. It does not, nor supports, the government.

Mr. STEPHENS S. FOSTER, in explanation of his remark yesterday, that he would fight under the banner of the South, if Jefferson Davis should proclaim emancipation, said that he made it from his love of freedom everywhere, and his desire to co-operate with all who sincerely aimed at freedom. There is no need to compare Davis and Lincoln, any more than any other two slaveholders. If there were, the uniform past record of the Abolitionists would place Davis above Lincoln; for if slave-catching is worse than we have declared it to be, slave-holding, the latter is a greater slave-catcher than the former. He (Mr. F.) would rather take his chances with Jefferson Davis at the last judgment, than with the President.

Our lively little neighbor, the *Seventh Brigade Journal*, of Columbia, says: The Nashville Union is one of the boldest and most outspoken Union sheets published. It is deserving of the most liberal support from the Union men of Tennessee, and we hope they will extend to it their patronage. We hope that Brother Mendenhall will continue to pour into the rebels' broadside after broadside, until they shall either be driven from the land, or become good law-abiding citizens.

But we hope and fervently pray that no one will persist in upholding the wicked and desperate course of rebellion, until loyal indignation and justice shall compel him to fly the country. Oh no. Let us all once more be a united harmonious, fraternal people. The path of destiny is now so broad and plain that all can see, most see whither it leads. There is no power on earth that can disrupt our nation. Its integrity is as fixed as the oracles of Heaven. God is on the side of justice and human liberty, and all opposition will be ineffectual. Why then should any one rebel at the voice of fate, and kick at that which is inevitable? Is anyone so egotistical as to fancy that his opinions ought to override those of the nation? Is not acquiescence wise and honorable?

The Nashville Union.

We invite attention to the Prospectus of the Nashville Union, in another column, and cordially commend it to the patronage of every unconditional Union man. It is pre-eminently worthy of, and should receive liberal encouragement from Northern Unionists.—*Detroit Tribune*.

Twelve months ago the Southern rebels were exulting in the hope and confident expectation of a famine among the people of the loyal part of the country. They vainly proclaimed, that, separated from the South, the whole population of the North and East would absolutely starve. And when it was subsequently announced that great Northern manufacturing establishments had been shut up, and that women and children in some cities were unable to procure the necessities of life, the announcement was received by the rebels everywhere with shouts that fiends might have been ashamed to utter.

Time has brought its revenge. Our armies are pursuing their triumphant march into the rebel Confederacy, and on all sides they behold the evidences of starvation of the most appalling description. Although a year of war, as one would suppose must necessarily do much to harden and embitter men's feelings, we hear from the people of the United States no exultation over the Southern sufferings thus brought to view. No, we hear only expressions of sympathy and of a determination to afford relief as speedily as possible. Our military authorities in New Orleans, aided by the generosity of the people of the Northern cities, are feeding thousands of destitute rebels and their families, while Gen. Halleck has sent to the principal cities in his Department an earnest appeal for the relief of the starving thousands, almost exclusively rebels, that he has found in Mississippi and Alabama, and the appeal is receiving a liberal and hearty response. When the rebels feel the deep and bitter curse which they invoked upon the Union men, the latter, yielding to the best feelings and principles of human nature, act the noble part of angels of mercy and deliverance.

Relief will yet be sent to every portion of the rebel Confederacy, and to some portions it must be sent speedily; and may we not hope that, after a little time, such deeds of magnanimity and holy beneficence will have their proper influence even upon hearts that this rebellion seems to have filled with fiendish hate and vengeance?—*Los Angeles*.

In order to give at a glance a view of the unparalleled success of our armies, we have for several weeks kept a standing list of the successes gained since the first of February, adding to it as the facts occur as follows:

1. Garfield's victory over Marshall.
2. The victory at Mill Springs.
3. The capture of Fort Henry.
4. The victory at Roanoke Island.
5. The capture of Edenton and Elizabeth City.
6. The destruction of the rebel fleet in the waters of North Carolina.
7. The evacuation of Bowling Green.
8. The capture of Fort Donelson.
9. The dispersion of Price's army and the clearing of Missouri of the rebels.
10. The capture of two rebel regiments at Donelson.
11. The voluntary surrender of two rebel regiments at the same place.
12. The evacuation of Clarksville.
13. The proof made in Tennessee that there is a loyal people at the South, ready to welcome a return to the Union.
14. The occupation by the Federal forces of Nashville, the leading manufacturing and arms and war material for the South.
15. Possession taken of the Roanoke and Seaboard Railroad by Gen. Burnside.
16. The evacuation and destruction of the fortifications at Columbus, Ky.
17. Evacuation of Murfreesboro', and retreat of the rebel army into Alabama.
18. Occupation of Bolivar, Charlestown, and Martinsburg by the Federal forces under Gen. Banks.
19. The taking of Leesburg.
20. The occupation of Berryville.
21. The evacuation of Centerville.
22. The raising of the rebel blockade of the Potomac.
23. Defeat of the iron ships in Hampton Roads by the Ericsson battery Monitor.
24. The victory over Price at Boston Mountains, Arkansas.
25. The capture of Fernandez, Florida.
26. The capture of Brunswick, Georgia—the possession of the two places giving us complete control of the whole coast of Georgia and the coast of Florida.
27. The evacuation of Manassas.
28. Evacuation of Pensacola.
29. Expulsion of the rebel army from New Madrid.
30. Capture of Newbern, N. C.
31. Occupation of St. Augustine, Florida.
32. Garfield's victory at Pound Gap.
33. Victory near Winchester, Va.
34. Occupation of Beaufort, N. C., and destruction of Fort Macon.
35. Capture of Island No. Ten.
36. Victory over the Confederates at Pittsburg Landing.
37. Capture of Huntsville, Ala.
38. Occupation of Chattanooga and Decatur.
39. Landing at Pass Christian.
40. Capture of Fort Pulaski.
41. Capture of New Orleans.
42. Capture of Fort Macon, April 25.
43. Occupation of Baton Rouge.
44. Evacuation of Yorktown, May 3.
45. The battle of Williamsburg, May 5th.
46. The battle at West Point, May 7.
47. Occupation of Norfolk, May 10.
48. The destruction of the Merrimack and her consort, May 10.
49. Naval victory at Fort Pillow, May 11th.
50. Victory at Lewisburg, Western Virginia.
51. Battle at Manassas Court House.
52. Evacuation of Corinth.
53. Battle of Chickasaw.
54. Reoccupation of Strasburg.
55. Capture of Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, and the expulsion of the rebels from the whole State.
56. Capture of Fort Pillow.
57. Destruction of the rebel fleet on the Mississippi.
58. Capture of Memphis.

Boarding.

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